

ent a not afternoon in parking so
free speech here today. No one in
fared.

BOARD DECIDES MANY CLAIMS

EXEMPTION CLAIMS LIST OF 150 REGISTRANTS HAS BEEN ACTED UPON IN BAKERSFIELD

Appeals Denied in Fresno City and County Cases; Some Allowed

Many Men Granted Time in Which to Prepare to Go to Training Camp

BAKERSFIELD, Sept. 15.—Closing a busy week, the Second California District Board today made public the following conclusions in appeals and claims which have come before them:

Kern County Board No. 1
The following appeals from the decisions of local boards have been denied and the men are held for service:

Dominick Stoesel, George White, Theodore Telchord, Elmer E. Lane, Leonard, Carl Daniels, Vernon L. Marshall, Lawrence E. Alwood, Kenneth E. Tipton, George P. Dalenzuela, Leo E. Brown, Bart Delcid, Glad L. Walbeck, William L. McAfee, Earl S. Weller, Lam Gut, Paul Swoboda.

The following are those granted temporary exemption, the decisions of the local board being reversed:

Zek, R. Morse, Jack Camp, George A. Fishback, Elsie Dowdy, Rocky M. Larios, William M. Sones, Earl F. Harshel, Jack Oldfield, Louis J. Greenwell, Frank C. Sewell, George Edward Thomas, Marvin A. Baker, Eltonzo P. Davis, Jr., Frank Feldman, Milton A. Austin, Arthur T. Peterson, Allen W. Sylla.

The following agricultural claims were denied:

Felix A. Althelth, James B. Davis, Robert F. Dequine, Marvin Williams, Earl S. Weller.

The following industrial claims were denied:

Ernest A. Burrows, Jean Nogues, Martin Christenson, Elbert E. Fontaine, Frank H. Carter, Jethro E. Riggs.

The following temporary discharges and dates were given on industrial grounds:

Glen E. Thomas, Glen E. Henry, Ben Works, to March 1, 1918. Ralph W. M. Norris to January 1, 1918.

Fresno County Board
Following are those denied exemption on appeal:

E. Elmer Ballesteros, Harold R. Lewis, Goffred A. Olsen, Charles B. Holman, John H. Nichols, Samuel Caplan.

Industrial exemption was denied John A. Davlin, Jr., James L. Ray, Robert Lee E. Brown.

Harry Spohnman was given a temporary agricultural discharge until November 1, 1917.

Temporary industrial discharges and dates were granted as follows:

Ray H. Day, Francis C. Dyer, John G. Dewey, Fred M. Whitelaw, Larry W. McArthur, Ward H. Crow to March 1, 1918; Harry L. Kern to November 1, 1917.

Madera County Board
Temporary agricultural discharges and dates were granted as follows:

Ray D. Neely, Abraham de Gena, Frank F. Barnett to March 1, 1918. Allen discharges on appeal were Luigi Caputi, Demilio Predanti, Steve Altman.

Appeals denied were: Lyman Smith, Claud Rosa, William M. McPherson, Joseph L. Taylor, Fred Oliva, Henry C. Melvin, Pinkie Bethel, David P. Adams, Joel M. Apples, Earl A. Morrow, Roy L. C.

Appeals granted and temporary exemption given: Columbus L. Apple, George W. Calhoun, Frank H. Bell, Shirley G. Wilson, David F. Adams.

Fresno County Board No. 2
Following are those whose agricultural claims were denied:

Luke S. Quintan, Jens P. Hansen, Moodye Telle, Roscoe Woolley, Henry Dooderian, Clifford W. Howell, John M. Hansen, William H. Van Natta, Jr., Eddie Peterson, Alfred R. Corvillo, Lawrence W. Owens, Joe O. Davis, Charles Goodrich, Oliver E. Spencer, Manuel C. Sardinah, Rudolph Eichemberger, Albert A. Soderberg, Louis E. Gobby, Jr., Charles E. Col, Jacob W. Wolf, John Cerini, Jr., Thomas B. Whitton, Emile J. Pimintel, Herbert E. Deutschman, Frank Hanson, Albert F. Van Ness.

The following industrial claims were denied:

Frederic Horwath, Doss Walker, Arthur C. Frykett, Albert C. Clark, Albert E. Heaton, Patrick J. Kins, Robert H. Hathaway, Ernest O. Johnson, John W. Hunt, William A. Keller, well, Harold E. Wallace, R. Carlson, Walter H. Scane.

Following are temporary agricultural discharges granted:

Paul William Nielsen, Arthur R. Sperle, P. M. Crowfoot, Elmer C. Graham, Ralph Dodini, Vincent P. Walker, W. Wakehorn, Amico R. Pajini, Joe S. Moccetini, Ted E. Lawton, Martin Nelson, Maynard Martin to March 1, 1918; Joseph F. Rhodes, David Olson, Lawrence Vian, Harry Kalukian to November 1, 1917.

Additional Claims
IN DISTRICT BOARD

BAKERSFIELD, Sept. 15.—Working Sundays, Saturday night and half-holiday as well as every week day and night, the Second California district extension board has been turning out a great deal of work. Following are additional consideration in Fresno county, district No. 1.

Fresno District, No. 1
Temporary industrial discharges were granted as follows:

Harvey A. Roberts, oilfield employee, Leo C. Harmonson, railroad employee, Ward Harold Crow, section foreman, Victor C. McLane, engine foreman, Dan D. Miles, oil worker, Fred O. Johnson, oil worker, Albert J. Durr, oil worker, James D. Rippey, to March 1, 1918.

Following are those whose appeals were denied:

Harper M. Randolph, Edward H. Melon, Edward F. Walker, Harold H. Clearwater, Halg Barkislan, W. Rhodes, Alex. Montezzo, James L. Smith, Edw. A. Stren, Alfred MacLachlan, Walter J. Soano, Oscar E. Lewis, Chas. Sayer, Cezak Bashkanian, Arthur G. Gunderson, Edmund R. Sullenger, Maurels E. Jones, Robert T. Sanford, William Hejman, Willie Silva, Charles C. Kordy.

MADERA, Sept. 15.—The following 150 names of registrants have been called to appear Thursday, September 20. The list is the second 150 of the 300 called by the exemption board:

624—James G. Bartlett, Madera.
119—Clarence C. Zook, Madera.
630—James L. Farley, Madera.
901—Elston T. Whitehead, Madera.
1082—James A. Bear, Raymond.
802—Antonio G. Garcia, Madera.
126—Cortado P. Jorge, Madera.
648—Clifford E. McIntyre, Madera.
642—William E. Kink, Madera.
1212—Taylor Teaford, O'Neals.
1000—Antonio M. Machado, Madera.
945—William H. Milton, Madera.
91—Leo H. Needham, Chowchilla.
1012—Jesus Ramirez, Madera.
812—Mario Poletti, Madera.
584—James B. McKee, Madera.
404—Marivino Lampolessi, Madera.
1073—William F. Phillips, Raymond.
983—Robert C. Vaden, Madera.
953—Alfred Phillips, Madera.
13—Monroe E. Johnson, Fresno.
20—Leslie C. Cooper, Madera.
1245—Earl E. Squire, Oakhurst.
635—Stephen L. Jay, Madera.
407—Earl A. Arnold, Knowles.
319—Roy F. Yarr, Chowchilla.
589—Pedro Mallora, Madera.
181—Jose A. Fraga, Madera.
87—Dwight W. King, Madera.
815—Edward Vetter, Madera.
815—Leola G. Wilson, Chowchilla.
470—Ira Kaul, Knowles.
1196—Phillip Albionico, Madera.
112—Albert M. Weather, Chowchilla.
1235—George E. Jones, O'Neals.
270—Candido Biera, Chowchilla.
298—Thosent Green, Madera.
624—William J. Dora, Madera.
397—Claude Mau, Fairmead.
228—Robert S. Greaves, Coarsgold.
1207—Thomas J. Galt, O'Neals.
242—Pedro Hernandez, Coarsgold.
312—Erasmus R. Young, Chowchilla.
14—Elika Kowakama, Madera.
128—Henry B. Coulthard, Fresno.
491—Alexander Cavallero, Madera.
220—Frank Bradley, Madera.
190—Otis H. Teaford, Northfork.
379—Carl A. Dougherty, Chowchilla.
41—William L. Porter, Madera.
716—Frank A. Walburn, Madera.
1083—Ernest D. Smith, Raymond.
243—Paul Kuhner, Chowchilla.
113—Leomy G. Ching, Sugar Pine.
837—Clarence M. Pickett, Madera.
37—Carl A. Egan, Fairmead.
910—James E. Austin, Madera.
413—Andy E. Smith, O'Neals.
1038—Ernest H. Mason, O'Neals.
903—Eliora Baraldi, Madera.
697—Ernest McClusky, Madera.
210—Jew S. Woon, Northfork.
470—Fred E. Lyon, Grub Gulch.
694—Guido Giunoli, Madera.
494—Walter W. Huges, Madera.
36—John E. Owens, Madera.
498—Joseph E. Hawley, Madera.
546—Frank Garcia, Madera.
546—Robert G. McDowell, Madera.
831—James K. Hollister, Madera.
306—Joseph R. Stitt, Chowchilla.
938—Jose Mendes, Madera.
317—Thomas E. Woodward, Chowchilla.

636—Berry S. Kirkland, Madera.
50—Clarence I. Wright, Fairmead.
244—Herbert L. Kast, Chowchilla.
183—Angelo Selacqua, Madera.
1017—Jose Torres, Madera.
531—Earl S. Cardwell, Chowchilla.
869—Marcelino Alexandre, Madera.
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683—Giuliano Perretti, Madera.
834—George A. Harmon, Madera.
1238—Amelio Rivas, O'Neals.
425—Tarcasos Gloria, Chowchilla.
1247—Pierre Tricobehens, Madera.
232—Sydney R. Luke, Tulare.
1093—Juan Aguarrereles, Coarsgold.
443—Joe L. De Silveira, Madera.
24—Charles A. Dean, Fairmead.
351—Steve O. Olivas, Madera.
779—William A. Palmer, Madera.
558—John W. Smith, Madera.
382—Ellen L. Davis, Fairmead.
1162—Jean Harrespurn, Sugar Pine.
1047—Johnnie M. Harris, Nipinnu-wasse.
723—James P. Husey, Madera.
540—Ray J. Hangley, Madera.
1132—Fred Page, Fairmead.
149—George W. Roberts, Madera.
482—Walter S. Sacchi, Knowles.
77—James Neal Rollins, Madera.
1139—Isaac E. Ward, O'Neals.
318—Cecily Canale, Berenda.
620—Gustav H. Jasper, Madera.
829—James S. King, Madera.
1084—John Lasty, Raymond.
45—Edward F. Sapers, Berenda.
405—Spirit Oliver, Madera.
1246—G. D. Fong, Madera.
47—Clarence V. Harwell, Madera.
146—Jay Robb, Northfork.
1135—Richard Peterson, Sugar Pine.
641—Frederick T. Dent, Madera.
247—Ira Owens, Chowchilla.
179—Kordys L. Easner, Northfork.
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997—Narciso Muniz, Madera.
902—Guto Dorsey, Madera.
258—Harrison H. Thompson, Chowchilla.
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577—Owen D. Tooman, Madera.
732—Reno P. Miller, Madera.
681—John Stanovich, Madera.
727—Charles D. High, Madera.
486—Cecil Carlo, Madera.
486—Royden E. Hunter, Madera.
811—Antonio Petri, Madera.

636—Berry S. Kirkland, Madera.
50—Clarence I. Wright, Fairmead.
244—Herbert L. Kast, Chowchilla.
183—Angelo Selacqua, Madera.
1017—Jose Torres, Madera.
531—Earl S. Cardwell, Chowchilla.
869—Marcelino Alexandre, Madera.
24—Fred C. Glock, Berenda.
781—Bartholomew Fracchia, Madera.
1190—Ernest Valdivia, Sugar Pine.
787—Donald J. Valse, Madera.
580—Ruth Chamberlain, Madera.
81—Virgil R. Hughes, Madera.
288—Edward Lowder, Chowchilla.
1186—Frank Sathies, Sugar Pine.
316—Howard A. Clark, Madera.
286—Albert R. Tura, Chowchilla.
483—Glen R. Buitrich, Madera.
1005—Manuel Melio, Madera.
380—Grover Knoch, Grub Gulch.
1084—Ellsworth L. Gibbons, O'Neals.
350—Alexander L. Gallardo, Fairmead.
27—Frank G. Desmond, Madera.
547—Florentino P. Medina, Madera.
1126—L. L. Branstaff, Sugar Pine.
884—John F. McKune, Madera.
943—Frank Lewis, Madera.
738—John Cabuto, Madera.
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WHAT WE FIGHT FOR

To "make the world free for democracy" is to be sure. To protect the rights of small nations and to prevent the overthrow of great ones, and to vindicate our own honor against the ruthless autocracy which has made war on the world.

But all this is altruistic; it is going out of our way to defend the rights and protect the interests of others. Individually we do not fight for the world, but only those that are our business. Internationally we let those wrongs persist and increase for nearly three years, without regarding it as our business to right them. What made it our business?

For one thing, the danger grew, until the peril of it already included us. The wrongs of Belgium and Serbia might concern us only in sympathy, and we might swallow our own injuries, if redressing them was a greater evil. But the sort of a world Germany was forging would have been unsafe for us, too. We had either to resist Germany's ruthless war on up, on the seas, or else submit to it. If we resisted, that constituted us in the war, and we had only to determine whether we would get clear in, or hang on the edge. Unless we got clear in, Germany would win, in Europe, and we would be the next victims, this time alone. The indemnity would have been collected from us, the only fat pickings left. An unconditionally victorious Germany meant immediate menace and possible destruction for us. Hence we should have to fight anyway, the time to fight was when we could help win.

And a deadlocked peace of exhaustion meant the same thing, perhaps a little postponed. A new world built on the basis of the old one, with an undefeated militaristic Mittel Europa in the midst of it, meant a mere taking of breath for the next struggle, with the certainty that after it the Kaiser would be emperor of the world, including ourselves. Unless that could be stopped now, and unless the world could be so reconstructed that it could never happen again, the democracy that the world was not safe for would be our democracy.

So, in defense not merely of an altruistic idealism, but of a world that would be practically safe to live in, we had nothing left but to join the world union against Germany. We did not forget the former services of Germany to the world. Paradoxically, it was the untamed ancient Germans who engrained the principle of individual liberty on the ordered discipline of the Romans. To be sure, they overthrew Roman civilization, too, and made the world stand still for nearly a thousand years. It was they who in disunion, adversity and defeat sounded the note of spirituality over the barren rationalism of the later eighteenth century. It was to them that Carlyle turned for inspiration, to arouse England from its materialism. It was their universities that modernized American education and made us intellectually citizens of the world. It was their experience which was guiding us to a more socialized view of the relation of the individual and the state. All this the world had owed to the German people, mostly before there was any Germany. Much more, the world might expect from the German people, if their powers could again be turned to use instead of destruction. But in our time that people, compacted, disciplined and prepared, had been led on a path that meant the destruction of the world. While it meant the destruction of Europe only, we minutely watched Europe fight it out. When it became clear that had extended to mean the destruction of America also—near in one event and later in another—then our choice was closed. The world was at bay, we with it. It was fight or yield.

So we are fighting.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The new wage schedules for navy yards and arsenals makes a much larger increase for the lower-paid workers than for the higher-paid.

This is in a way, paternalistic. It reverses the rule of merely militant laborism, in which the increases go first to those best able to enforce them, who are the organized and already best paid. But it is nevertheless a just and important principle; to be applied at this time.

There is bound to be, and ought to be, a lowering of the American standard of living. But there ought to be no lowering at the bottom. Everywhere except at the bottom, the standard will be lowered, whether the wage-level is raised or not. A single individual may protect his living standard by getting more money, provided others do not get more. But all individuals together can not get more, when there is no more to get, no matter how high the average money income goes. There is going to be less food to eat. Therefore, less food will have to be eaten, whether money is plenty or scarce. There is going to be less wool. Therefore there will be fewer woolen clothes, even if everybody wages go up. The living standards of the wealthy will have to go down by economies, voluntary or enforced. The living standards of the better-paid will have to go down, because their wages, even if increased, will buy less—and this regardless of how high they are increased, if it is done generally. But the living standards at the bottom must not go down.

The only way to prevent that is to give those at the bottom more than their share of money, so that they may get their share of food. Whatever in-

crease there is, they must get more than their proportion of it. Their wages must "keep pace with the high cost of living." Other people's can't, because the cost of living, or some other restriction, would have to keep them from catching up with the standard of living. Anyway, there is not going to be enough to go around, on the old basis. There must be enough to go around to the bottom ones, on the old basis, or better. Therefore all the rest of them must have less than the old basis—less in things, that is—no matter what we have in money.

Raise wages, then, at the bottom, to keep fully up with the high cost of living. Equalize wages, profits and self-restraint, so that the necessary lowering of the standard of living everywhere else shall be equitably distributed. But recognize that when there is less food, less wool, and less steel and the things that steel means, the standard of living can not stay up. It would go down even under a Socialist distribution which abolishes money and wages entirely. When there is less meat, we must either eat less, or else the bottom man gets none, and he must have some!

HIGH PITCH PARTIES

Apparently there are three parties in Russia—the Conservatives, about as radical as our Progressives; the Moderates, about as radical as our Socialists; and the Radicals, who outdo our anarchists.

It is all a matter of standards. The deepest part of a "dark" spot on the sun is brighter than an arc light. The lowest note on a piccolo is impossibly high for the contra-bass. A mile a minute is low-speed for an airplane. But when you transpose the key of a melody, the tune is the same, though the pitch differs.

Evidently Russia has transposed the key. On the new key, Thomas Jefferson would be a reactionary; Abraham Lincoln an aristocrat, Theodore Roosevelt a conservative, Eugene V. Debs a moderate, Thomas E. Heywood a progressive, and Emma Goldman a radical. But it is the same tune, merely set to a higher pitch.

This is what confuses our understanding, sometimes. We imagine the Russians revolted for the liberties our fathers won for us. We forget that the most conservative of them regard mere liberty as a hopelessly reactionary conception. "The common people that Lincoln loved," the small business men and independent mechanics in towns, the small farmers, and their social equivalents—these are regarded as so elevated a special-privilege aristocracy that the dominant faction in Russia now demands that no class so high as theirs shall be even represented in the new government. If the Russian radicals should establish an educational and property qualification for voting, they would say that no man worth over \$100, or who had spent more than one year in school, should vote. And as to the "immutable principles" of the declaration of Independence—the most conservative party in Russia regards them as prehistoric.

It is a high key, and it may break the strings.

IN PEACE ALSO

"The whole conception of governmental responsibility for caring for the wounded," says General Gorgas, in announcing the new reconstruction hospitals, "has undergone radical changes during the months of study given the subject by experts." So the wounded soldiers, instead of being merely healed and pensioned, are to be re-educated to some occupation consistent with their condition (frequently a better one than the one they filled before the war), so to be able as well as possible to care for themselves.

This "radical change of conception" is of course what will happen to any such problem when it is subjected to "study by experts." May we not therefore hope that the process will be applied to some civil problems of human wreckage, also? We have been too much inclined to distinguish between the responsibilities of government and the responsibilities of society. Because the soldier is wounded in the service of government, it is the obligation of government to rehabilitate him. Because the industrial victim is wounded in the service of society, it does not follow that he is the responsibility of government, unless we conceive government to be the organ of society. But that is just what we are beginning to learn to do. When we fully learn it, we will regard it as social dereliction to send any person into the world, crippled even by lack of training, from opportunity to make the best of what it is in him to do. When we undergo the "radical change" toward the products of city slums, toward the unskilled and the defective, toward the physically maimed of industry, that General Gorgas announces with respect to the wounded of war, then we may regard ourselves as having for the first time really faced the problem.

ONLY DRY SPOT

Adolphus Buech, the millionaire brewer, told a reporter of prohibition, a story at St. Louis banquet.

"Two drummers," he began, "were taken dry in a prohibition town. They started accordingly to look for a drink. On a corner they saw a policeman and they decided to ask his advice."

"Officer," they said, "is it possible to get a drink in this town?"

"The officer led the two drummers up to an imposing church."

"But surely," they said in shocked tones, "we aren't going to get what we want here!"

"Gents," said the officer, solemnly, "do you see that church?"

"Yes, a drink in this town," said the officer, "that's the only place in this state where you can't get it."

NOT WITHOUT HONOR.

Just at present, we are informed, Hendersonville, N. C., is thronged with a learned man of Columbia—Columbia State.

A RETROGRADE MOVEMENT

(Copyright, 1917, by John T. McCutcheon.)



DOES AMERICA KNOW?

(Ruth Wright Kauffman, special correspondent of The Vigilante, sends the following appeal from Paris.)

DOES AMERICA KNOW?

That there is a war going on in Europe?
That the WASTAGE on the British front alone is 2,000 MEN A DAY?
That a present of 100,000 AIRSHIPS to the Allies will do no good unless the ENGINES are of the sort THAT CAN BE USED at the front?
That when America sends MEN to France, the men must be FED, and CLOTHED, and given GUNS?

That the MAINTENANCE of an army at the front is the maintenance of a city as big as Chicago suddenly dumped in the middle of a desert?
That England has had to build her own DOCKS in Northern France to receive her transports?

That it is like offering a LIVE ELEPHANT to a baby to offer France American troops without maintenance?
That it is easy to reckon how much tonnage is necessary to transport an army from America to the European continent and how much tonnage is required to feed such an army; that France and England are scarcely able to feed and supply their own armies without influencing their military and economic situation still more and that the submarine warfare is accomplishing all and more than all that was expected of it? (McCutcheon in "The Vigilante")

THAT EVERY DAY THERE ARE FEWER MEN LIVING IN THAT THIN HUMAN WALL WHICH DIVIDES GERMANY FROM NEW YORK?

That there REALLY are such things as SHELLS and BOMBS and POISONOUS GAS and LIQUID flame, and that when these things strike you, they HURT?

That either:

IT'S UP TO AMERICA TO STRAIN EVERY NERVE OF EVERY INDIVIDUAL AND FINISH THIS WAR PROPERLY,

OR:

IT'S UP TO EVERY WORKINGMAN IN THE UNITED STATES TO HAND OVER SO MUCH FREE WORK OUT OF HIS WAGE FOR THE BEST OF HIS SCHOOL, EXPERIENCE AND GERMAN'S POCKET-BOOK, AND PAY FOR THIS WAR PROPERLY.

MUS WAR PUT ITS IRON FINGERS ON THE THROAT OF EACH SMALL TOWN OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE AMERICA RUBS ITS EYES AND YAWNS AND TRIES—TOO LATE—TO JUMP OUT OF BED?

World Federation for Peace Already in Being

Now Employing Its Military Forces as Police Power for the Arrest of Out-law Nations

By Wharton Barker

(Copyright, 1917, by The National Editorial Service, Inc.)

The World Federation for Peace, which mankind recognizes as necessary at the close of this war, is no longer a matter of future accomplishment; it is a federation which is now in being. This is a tremendous fact, significant since the entrance into the war of the Chinese Republic and as yet not merely ignored but wholly unrealized. It transforms the essential nature of the conflict. From a war waged between alliances of sovereign states, equal before the world's bar of justice in pleading their respective causes, the conflict has resolved itself into an enforcement of the world's verdict against those whom it has adjudged to be the offenders. The world has organized, and is now employing, its combined forces for the restoration of peace and for the prevention of any future breach of its peace.

From all physical standpoints, the conflict still remains war; but from the social and moral, as well as the legal standpoints, the war is over. The world is purely the exercise of police power for the arrest of the offenders.

The position now occupied by these offenders is that of a group of conspirators who, having prepared and agreed upon the commission of murder for the purpose of robbing the world, have decided to commit robbery. The conspirators remain in possession of the booty and persist in defiance of mankind's verdict, rendered against them. Until they shall have been taken into custody and made amenable to the world's police powers, which are being employed under the form of military force by the World Federation, must be steadily increased.

More than two years ago the United States witnessed the proposed League of Peace, which, apparently, was followed by a steady widening of the area of war. That widening, however, was in appearance only. With the accession to the ranks of the Powers allied against Germany and its accomplice governments, the world gave its verdict by individual ballots and at the same time added its moral and material forces for the restoration of peace.

The character of these necessities is of importance equal to their number. That of the United States adds to the world's forces of order and of law the democracy which has stood consistently for peace, justice and equality of opportunity among mankind. The addition of the Chinese Republic com-

pleted the adhesion of all the Asiatic peoples to the World Federation for Peace. The affirmation of the purpose of peace with justice by the Russian people upon their overthrow of the Czarist autocracy, which had become an accomplice of the Hohenzollerns, emphasized the adherence of that new-born democracy to the aims and the forces of civilization. The adhesion of Brazil and of other South American states to the principles avowed by the federation depriving the outlaws of aid and comfort, comes very near to completion of the world pact for the enforcement of peace.

There remains but a single continent of the world which has not given its adherence to the Federation by an overwhelming majority of the peoples occupying it. That exception is to be found in Europe, where Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Spain still stand aside by reason of various motives, among these fear of the power of the outlaws, nations supplanted by covetousness that responds to the outlaws' bribes.

The fact of the Federation is now so established that formal declaration of its existence will not change either its nature or its purpose. Formal declarations would class all neutrals as aiders and abettors of the criminals now at large. But the time is at hand when the number of those neutrals must first diminish and then disappear, for it is impossible that the world's court of justice, duly constituted and duly exercising its supreme power in the interest of peace, shall tolerate complicity and support of the offenders against justice and peace.

Unless they should give active military aid to the outlaws, the world's nations now federated for peace will not direct against any of these neutrals their military force. But the embargo, already in operation, will prove adequate to prevent them from giving to the criminals any support and may draw them into the Federation for the restoration of peace and order.

A SOUR LOOK

Is an indication that your meals do not agree with you. Take M. A. C. for gas, indigestion, sour stomach and constipation. At all drug stores and Smith Bros. Drug Store.

SAVE MONEY

By buying your filing cabinets and supplies of the Fresno Republican Job Printing Office. Let us show you how.

Fresno's Yesterdays

Taken From the Files of The FRESNO REPUBLICAN

Forty Years Ago.

Though the Republic is in the midst of the war, the people of the Republic are still in the midst of the war. The Republic is still in the midst of the war. The Republic is still in the midst of the war.

Twenty Years Ago.

Mrs. J. J. Owen, editor of the Petit Courier of San Francisco, spent yesterday in this city on her way home from a business trip in Southern California. Mrs. Owen was a school teacher in Fresno in 1874, when the town was in its infancy. It was then an aggregation of a few shacks and the primitive type, standing out boldly on a treeless plain.

"The changes wrought since that time, twenty-three years ago, have been marvelous," was the observation made by the lady when interviewed at the Grand Central hotel last evening by a Republican reporter. She could hardly realize, she said, that the present city was built up from the little town of two decades ago.

When Mrs. Owen taught school here she was the only assistant principal. The principal was R. H. Beahm, who was later elected county superintendent of schools and after that county auditor. Mr. Beahm and Mrs. Owen conducted the school together for one term—that was the first year two teachers were employed. The lady lived with the family of J. W. Ferguson, publisher of the Exposition, who was one of the district trustees.

Mrs. Owen was completely lost yesterday, as she expressed it, for she could not see a landmark of the primitive town, and she had been told that there was no court house then. Among some of the pioneer Fresnoans whom she remembered and met yesterday were Mr. Bramlet, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, W. D. Tupper and Judge Sayle. "I think Judge Sayle looks younger now than he did twenty-three years ago," said Mrs. Owen. "The lady is well and popularly known in the newspaper circles of the state. Besides being a journalist herself, she was the wife of J. J. Owen, who founded the San Jose Mercury forty years ago. For over twenty-five years he conducted that pioneer paper. He then sold it to Charles M. Shortridge, the present owner, and subsequently engaged in various publications in San Francisco, where he died some years ago."

Mrs. Owen has gone pluckily forward in the publishing business, and is now conducting the Petit Courier, which is a bright monthly paper. She is a talented lady and has many friends throughout the state.

"I have very pleasant memories of my year at teaching in Fresno," said Mrs. Owen last evening. "The people, many of whom come from the southern states, were very sociable, and we had enjoyable parties every week at the Morrow (now Cowan) house. The character of the residents was such as would ensure a great future for the town if any kind of an opportunity were offered, for they were very energetic and ambitious."

"I took a drive through the colonies today, and Fresno, indeed, has a grand countenance to it. Of course, I am thoroughly Californian, and I have traveled over and studied the state a great deal. I predict that the San Joaquin valley will grow into an empire itself, with Fresno as its metropolis."

In connection with her paper in San Francisco, Mrs. Owen is at present engaged in publishing a state souvenir entitled, "Sons and Daughters of California." It is on this business she is making a tour of the state. In Southern California she met with great success, and yesterday afternoon she went before the Board of Supervisors of this county with a proposition to have Fresno represented in the souvenir. They took the matter under advisement. It will be a very attractive publication. The book will be placed upon the reading tables of all the leading hotels and resorts in the east, where they will be perused by a class of people whom it is the desire to attract to this coast.

Mrs. Owen left on the train last night for San Francisco.

Ten Years ago.

John H. Coleman, Fresno city license collector, dies at Monterey.

Day Jailor Ed Jones is back at his post after a two weeks' vacation.

City Superintendent C. L. McLane ad-

AMUSEMENTS

LIBERTY
—THEATRE—
PHOTOPLAYS AT THE WHITE

Second Day of That Magical Story
"The Haunted Pajamas"
With Harold Lockwood
"Don't miss it!" That is what every one says
Baby McAlister
"When Sorrows Weep"—Some Kid
PATHE WEEKLY
Katzenjammer Kids

Fresno Photo
Theatre

Today—Tomorrow
Myrtle Gonzalez
In "The Greater Law"
A story of early days in Alaska, when blood was spilled cheaply—Love ran deep, and vengeance was not forgotten. Taken amid many beautiful snow scenes.
Also
The Second Episode of
The Fighting Trail
A Serial of the Great Outdoors

Phone 3333 for These Specials
Lowest Prices
Our prices are always lowest, our goods of the freshest and best

Breast of Veal 18c lb.	Fresh Tomatoes 25c basket
Beef Stew, lb. 15c	Summer Squash, 3 lbs. 10c
Lamb Stew, lb. 15c	Kentucky Wonder Green Beans, 2 lbs. 15c

New England Market = 1027 Eye Street

Three Years Ago.
Germans and Allies are again drawn up for a great battle in France, this time along the river Alsace.

AT THE WORD OF COMMAND
Obedience to his superior's command. Once learned, that lesson will never be forgotten by the boys in khaki going out to war today. How strongly the habit of obedience grips the soldier is illustrated in a story appearing in the September Century, "Molly McGuire, 14," by Frederick T. Greene. "The superintendent roared, 'his shoulders straight, heels together.' 'Steady, Duval!' It was the ringing command that so many cadets had heard and obeyed. 'You'll accompany me, sir, to final exercises today!'"

"Then for both these men life turned swiftly back; in the fraction of a second twenty years of time lay flattened on the trail of his recall. Duval's body jerked erect, his hand swung to a prompt salute.

"Ready, sir!" he answered firmly, though his face had lost all color."

THE KANSAS EDITOR SMILES.
We were amused to see one of our prominent citizens who refused to subscribe for the Champion carefully reading Monday's issue in a downtown store last evening.—Albion Champion.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTE.
Knicker—What is the House of Hohenzollern?
Bocker—A bunzel low.

ALL TIRED OUT

Hundreds More in Fresno in the Same Plight

Tired all the time;
Weariness and worry at night and day;
Back aches; head aches;
Your kidneys are probably weakened.

You should help them at their work. Let one who knows tell you how.

Mrs. L. A. Mower, 431 Callahan St., Fresno, says: "An attack of grip left my kidneys in a weakened condition. My back pained me constantly and some mornings I was hardly able to get up. I felt tired all the time and had no ambition. I suffered from headaches and dizzy spells and everything seemed in a blur. Doan's Kidney Pills gave me great relief and made me feel one hundred per cent better."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Mower had. Foster-McMillan Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Kleiser
And His Staff of Licensed Associates
Hours, 8 to 6; Closed Sundays
1031 J St. ALSO VIBALIA AND BAKERSFIELD

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

MACHINE GUN BOYS HONOR FLAG ON ITS BIRTHDAY

Only Guards and Cooks at
Work in Camp Kearny;
Soldiers Are Well

Want 20 More Fresno
Boys; Troopers Need
Good Pitcher

By CRAIG H. POTTER.
CAMP KEARNY, Sept. 14.—Today being the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the birth of the nation's flag, we are celebrating with a general holiday throughout the camp. General orders were issued last night that buglers sound to the colors' immediately after assembly for reveille and every soldier in camp stood at attention from the first to the last note in honor of "Old Glory." Before being dismissed we were informed that there would be no drill today and that details were appointed so the only men at work today are the cooks and those appointed for guard duty.

Everyone has recovered from the effects of the parathyroid inoculation last Tuesday and all reported for the setting-up exercises before breakfast this morning.

Colorado Soldiers Arrive.
A battalion of engineers from Colorado arrived last night after a four days' trip. They were the first troops to come since our arrival and as Camp Kearny is to be the mobilization camp for the National Guard organization of the west, troop trains will be rolling in daily.

Nearly every mail contains boxes and packages for the boys from the folks at home, and the contents are greatly appreciated. A large box arrived yesterday addressed to our mess fund and containing tobacco for everybody and a note wishing all the boys luck, signed by Howard Fisher and Leon Marshall.

Lieutenant Madison is off on a furlough, enjoying a motor trip with his folks and Miss Louise Porter, who are here for a short visit. James W. (Bye) Brown and Thomas Callaghan arrived in San Diego yesterday, having motored down from Fresno after a stop in Los Angeles for a short visit. They were out to camp today to visit the boys and see them and to hear that they will stay around here for several days.

C. E. Burke and L. L. Hawes, who have been in the hospital for some time, are well again and back with the troop.

C. C. Callahan, who has been under observation at the base hospital for the past week, will be given his discharge tomorrow by order of the surgeon in command.

Recruits Are Needed.

Our troop is still twenty men short and Captain Stephens is very anxious that the vacancies be filled by enlistments from Fresno and if they are not filled up soon by the fellows from home the troop will be brought up to war strength with drafted men. We also want a good baseball pitcher and a few more fellows who can throw a few fast balls. For further particulars see Hon. Wm. F. Toomey, mayor of Fresno.

MEXICAN LABORER CUT BY UNKNOWN

Pasquale Model, who was arrested Saturday night on suspicion of having shot Frank Lara, the same night, is being held in jail. Lara, employed on the Good ranch, was found nearly unconscious on a sidewalk in Chinatown. He was treated at the emergency hospital, where it was found one of his ears was cut nearly off and a large gash across his cheek to his mouth.

"THE SUN-MAID" SONG
IS MAKING A HIT

"The Sun-Maid Song" is what they are calling the latest ballad just put on sale through the valley. Words and music are clever, and are making a hit. Ask to hear it at Falkenstein's Music House. The title of the song is "In the Valley of the San Joaquin."



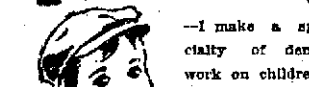
GOOD WORK

should not be expected of your boy if his eyes are not perfect. He may need Fitts-U-Spectacles. Our scientifically accurate examinations will tell whether or not they will benefit him. Arrange for an examination at once.

F. H. Crawford & Co.
OPTICIANS
GRIFFITH-MCKENZIE BLDG.
1119 J Street
"The Scientific Glass Shop"

Dr. A. T. LOCKWOOD
Graduate New York College
of Dentistry
2044 Mariposa Street
At Van Ness Blvd.

I make a specialty of dental work on children's teeth, painlessly filling cavities, correcting tooth faults, etc., at moderate fees.



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Boy, Bicycle and 9c Brought to Fresno by Deputy Sheriff

George Little, 15 years old, a negro, son of Rev. Allen L. Little, of Howles, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Johnson after a complaint had reached the sheriff's office to the effect that the boy had burglarized the home of Z. Tarran between Howles and Fresno.

The boy was riding a bicycle and evidently stopped to get a drink. Finding no one about the place so far as he could see, young Little took a butcher knife he found on the well structure and sawed through a screen of one of the back windows and entered the house, Tarran says.

Tarran saw a short distance from the house, but hidden from view and was attracted by the noise of the sawing screen, and hurried to the house to find the window open.

As he entered the back door, the boy left by the front door, but not quick enough to get outside his wheel. The man and boy ran for some distance, but the boy was hampered in trying to run with the bicycle, and had to give up.

Deputy Johnson asked the boy what he wanted to get into the house for. "Did you think you would be able to pick up some loose change in that house?" asked Johnson.

The boy said he had some much idea at all. "Mister Officer, 'cause you see I had money on me at the time," he flung back, and sure enough, when the deputy searched him he found a buffalo nickel and four pennies.

The boy is in the custody of the detention home.

HOOVER WRITES TO HEALTH OFFICER

Selma Woman's Food Bill
Brought Before Food
Administrator

In response to information sent to the United States food administration at Washington, D. C., by Dr. G. L. Long, county health officer, of Fresno, regarding the food expenses for one month of Mrs. S. F. Spitzer of Selma, showing that she maintains a family of seven children, besides her husband, at a cost of 25 cents a day, for each person, or 25 cents a meal for each person, Dr. Long has received the following letter:

"Dear Dr. Long:—Mr. Hoover has asked me to thank you for your kind letter of recent date, containing a most interesting report of a 'reliable mother of a prominent family.' We note also your comments in regard to waste of food. Your estimate of the saving of \$750,000,000 a year through prevention of waste is very near that made by the department of agriculture. Certainly any effort that can be directed toward food saving is of critical importance at the present time."

"I am sending you a copy of our Bulletin No. 5, and one of our general plan of recent date, containing a most interesting report of a 'reliable mother of a prominent family.' We note also your comments in regard to waste of food. Your estimate of the saving of \$750,000,000 a year through prevention of waste is very near that made by the department of agriculture. Certainly any effort that can be directed toward food saving is of critical importance at the present time."

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SHOOTING CAUSED BY MANY ANGLED FIGHT

Pilar Avila, a Mexican, lies dangerously wounded at the county hospital as the result of a shooting fight at the home of a neighbor yesterday afternoon in a box-car camp of railroad laborers. He was shot through the lungs, but has a fighting chance for his life, according to the surgeons.

The police say they have a confession from Monica Ruiz, in which he is alleged to have admitted that he shot Avila after Avila had started after him with a pick handle.

From the story heard by Inspector Frank E. Evans, and Sergeant James J. Ruess, it appears that Ruiz went to the camp yesterday afternoon and met Severo Saucedo, who was accused by Ruiz of stealing his wife. The men quarreled and the pick handle figured prominently. Pilar Avila took it upon himself to enter the fray and was shot for his trouble.

Ruiz is being held in jail.

Society Notes

A quiet wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. M. W. Pearce, 1403 San Pablo avenue, when William D. Howard of Clovis, and Miss Alberta Cox of Los Angeles, were united in marriage. Rev. J. H. Hodges of the Normal Methodist church officiating. Miss Myrtle Kuhn of San Francisco and Lloyd Howard, brother of the groom, were the only wedding attendants. Mrs. C. E. Morse presided at the piano. Following the ceremony the young couple left for Los Angeles and San Diego, where the honeymoon is to be spent, and upon their return will reside on the groom's ranch near Clovis.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Almgren are rejoicing over the arrival of a little son, born September 14. Mrs. Almgren bore her marriage, was Miss Zilpah Benister.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR INTERMEDIATES MEET

A breakfast was given yesterday morning at the home of Miss Rion county superintendent of the Christian Endeavor, for the county intermediate cabinet. Miss Lohhammer of Sacramento, state intermediate superintendent, was present.

Following breakfast an hour's Bible study was held, conducted by Miss Lohhammer.

In the afternoon a conference of all intermediate superintendents of the county was held. The conference discussed local work, and plans for the state intermediate work for the year.

Y. M. C. A. HOLDS SERVICE
"The Man With the Blues" was the subject of Rev. Charles Laurant Beale's address at the park service yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the local Y. M. C. A. There was a large gathering. The Banford family contributed several musical numbers.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
Can be made with S. B. Beautifier. Price 50c only at Smith Bros. Drug Store.

Dr. A. T. LOCKWOOD
Graduate New York College
of Dentistry
2044 Mariposa Street
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GIVES MINISTER AND MONEY IN CAUSE OF ARMENIA

Rev. M. G. Papazian Goes
on Lecture Tour to
Arouse Sympathy

Pilgrim Armenian Church
Gives \$1,000 to Meet
Campaign Expenses

To rouse the practical sympathy of the American people in the cause of the Armenian race, Rev. M. G. Papazian, pastor of the Pilgrim Armenian church, leaves tonight on an extended lecture across the continent under the auspices of the American relief committee in New York. The church has released the pastor from his immediate duties so that he may devote himself entirely to the work. It has also voted \$1,000 toward the expenses of the campaign. Rev. Papazian will be gone two months.

Rev. Papazian last night said that the campaign has a two-fold aim, to foster American patriotism by the expounding of the ultimate significance of the great war, and also, he said, more immediately to enlist the active sympathy of the nation in the plight of the martyred Armenian race, which, he continued, is in peril of total extinction, at least that fraction still surviving within Turkey, unless American philanthropy can give them bread to eat.

Rev. A. Bedikian, minister of the Armenian Evangelical church in New York, has been engaged to serve the church for two months. He will begin his work on Sunday, September 30. Rev. Papazian's first stopping place on his tour is in Colorado Springs, where he will speak on Thursday evening, September 20. He is scheduled to deliver two addresses at the National Council in Columbus, Ohio, on October 10 and October 16.

After the time he will continue his itinerary according to a schedule to be drawn up by Charles F. Vickrey of New York.

The Fresno church, he says, is glad to give both man and money to a campaign which touches the very heart of the Armenian race in their native land.

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Announced Events of This Week

ALL WEEK
Plans being completed for Fresno District fair.

MONDAY
Fresno Male Chorus to have first rehearsal.

City trustees to pass upon many important matters.

W. C. T. U. meeting.

Rotary Club luncheon.

TUESDAY
Fresno county divisions Nos. 1 and 2 to examine men for national army.

Meeting of directors of Merchants' Association.

Armenian Syrian relief committee luncheon at Commercial Club.

Committee to decide on plan to relieve men in army of financial obligations while fighting for flag.

WEDNESDAY
Meeting of executive committee of W. C. T. U.

County divisions Nos. 1 and 2 to examine men for national army.

THURSDAY
Meeting of home guards.

Entertainment at Grace M. E. church.

County divisions to examine men for national army.

County and city second contingents to assemble at 1 o'clock for mobilization.

Entertainment in civic auditorium for drafted men. Public invited.

Los Angeles contingent will be fed at 5 o'clock at auditorium.

Normal school faculty to meet.

FRIDAY
Drafted men to entrain for Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

SATURDAY
Four-minute men to make speeches in theaters.

GAMBLING DEN IS
RAIDED IN FOWLER

Gaming House Opens for
Business at 12 o'clock,
and Is Closed at 3

Three hours after a Chinese gambling den opened in Fowler yesterday, the town marshal, J. W. Ford, raided the place, and arrested three Chinamen and three Japanese, and took \$57.60, which he found on the table in connection with the game, which was thought to be fan-tan.

Assisting Ford in the raid was Night Marshal J. E. Crawford and three brothers of the town marshal, who were brought to Fresno yesterday and lodged in the county jail.

The marshal said he knew a game was going to open in Fowler Chinatown, but he did not know where, and yesterday he received word that the gambling had started shortly after noon.

At 3 o'clock he pushed by the outer guard, who apparently was so frightened that he was unable to spread the alarm to the second guard. The second guard also became too frightened to stop the officers, who he could have done by pulling a rope which would have let down a sliding door making it practically impossible for the marshal to get past until the gamblers had plenty of time to make a getaway.

With drawn guns the officers went into the main room where they found five men gambling. There was no resistance on the part of the gamblers.

WILL START FIGHT
TO FREE I. W. W.'S

Meeting Is Held at Recreation Park; Collection Taken for Defense

Harry M. McKee, a local attorney, left last night for Los Angeles, where he will confer with another lawyer in regard to starting habeas corpus proceedings to secure the release of the twenty-eight I. W. W.'s who are held in the county jail pending investigation by federal agents.

The majority of the I. W. W.'s were arrested during the recent raid on the organization's headquarters in this city, but a number of the men have since been taken into custody. The men have been questioned.

A few I. W. W.'s quietly congregated yesterday afternoon at Recreation park and a meeting was held. A few short talks were made and a collection taken up to defray the cost of bringing habeas corpus proceedings to free the men in jail.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has enabled Premier Kerensky a resolution adopted by the Minneapolis conference of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy pledging the support of American workers to the new Russian democracy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—On showing that he was "hale and hearty and patriotic," and had a half century of experience, Benjamin W. Parsons, 70, was admitted to the government's free navigation school here today. He hopes to qualify as a deck officer in the port were withheld.

AN IMPREGNABLE
TENNESSEE FORTRESS.

Rehearsal meetings closed with but little interest manifested. Rev. Hank pointed out the strong walls of moving picture shows and social cold drinks, but to no avail.—Dyersburg State-Gazette.

UP-STATE CALL FOR DIOGENES
Would Exchange.—Some time during the spring at some public gathering, I understood that a strong wall of moving picture shows and social cold drinks, but to no avail.—Dyersburg State-Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Canada's buckwheat crop promises to be the largest for many years, according to reports to the food administration. Previously it had been reported that the crop would be probably about thirty per cent short.

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TELLS OF ATTACK ON AMERICAN BASE HOSPITAL

Red Cross Officer Gives
Account of Bombing
Outrage

First American Officer to
Give Life in War Killed
in Attack

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The first complete detailed account of the German attack on American base hospital No. 5 in France on the night of Tuesday, September 4, has reached this country in a report from Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the Red Cross in France.

It was in this attack that Lieutenant William T. Fitzsimmons of Kansas City, the first American officer to give his life in the war, was killed; three other officers, six privates, a woman nurse and twenty-two patients from the British lines were wounded.

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